

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.Arts, Winter 2018 – 19 Examination

Semester: 3
Subject Code: 15103202
Subject Name: Developing Art for Translation

Date: 01/12/2018
Time: 10:30 am to 1:00 pm
Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.**(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. Brevity can be described as
 - (a) Fair opinion
 - (b) Judgement
 - (c) Concise writing
 - (d) Clear sentences
2. is the creative expression covering all fields of journalism
 - (a) Column
 - (b) News
 - (c) Analysis
 - (d) None of the above
3. When translating from one language to another should not change
 - (a) Words
 - (b) Message
 - (c) Punctuations
 - (d) Paragraph
4. Sentences should be when writing for media
 - (a) Complicated
 - (b) Including high vocabulary
 - (c) Descriptive
 - (d) Clear
5. What is SL in translation?
 - (a) Source Language
 - (b) Source Land
 - (c) Source Linearity
 - (d) Sound Language
6. Translation is an process
 - (a) Informative
 - (b) Informal
 - (c) Interpretative
 - (d) Intellectual
7. Translation is the communication of the of a text in a source language into a comprehensive version of target language
 - (a) Sentences
 - (b) Words
 - (c) Context
 - (d) Meaning
8. Using the right is important in translation.
 - (a) Devices
 - (b) Styles
 - (c) Tools
 - (d) Techniques
9. Translation is a discipline which is firmly rooted in application.
 - (a) Theoretical
 - (b) Conceptual
 - (c) Practical
 - (d) None of the above
10. Identify the correct chain.
 - (a) Author—Text— Translator= Translator—Text—Receiver
 - (b) Author—Text—Receiver=Translator—Text—Receiver
 - (c) Author—Text—Receiver= Receiver—Text— Translator
 - (d) Translator—Text—Receiver= Author —Text—Receiver
11. is a pre-requisite for a translator to gain command over languages.
 - (a) Writing
 - (b) Reading
 - (c) Listening
 - (d) None of these

12. News stories can be
- (a) Statistical (c) Narrative
(b) Concise (d) All of the above
13. should sum up all the information you wrote about
- (a) Summary (c) Body
(b) Conclusion (d) Lead
14. News should have an element of for the readers
- (a) Interest (c) Urgency
(b) Novelty (d) All of the above
15. Writing editorials requires
- (a) Reading (c) Opinions
(b) Research (d) All of the above
16. Linguistic changes are expected in translation.
- (a) Yes (c) Maybe
(b) No (d) Not sure

B. Answer the following in short:

(07)

1. What is the art of writing?
2. Define translation
3. Why is accuracy important in translation?
4. What is 'Persuasion' in writing?
5. What are the kinds of media writing?
6. When translating any text, is it necessary to give a local touch? Why?
7. Is it possible to separate theory from the practical application in translation? Why?

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. What is the scope of translation? **(04)**
- B. What is your opinion about Google translator and its accuracy? **(04)**
- C. What is literal translation? **(04)**

OR

- C. What is machine translation? **(04)**

Q.3 Answer the following.

- A. What is known as the 'ABCD' of media writing? Explain with examples. **(05)**
- B. How is translation important for media personnel? Explain in detail. **(05)**
- C. Write a note on translation as a career option. **(05)**

OR

- C. Write a note on translation as a democratizing agent. **(05)**

Q.4 Answer the following.

- A. What are the responsibilities of a good translator? **(06)**
- B. Is translation a science or a secondary activity? Explain. **(06)**
- C. What is media translation? Explain it with an example of application you have noticed. **(06)**

OR

- C. Highlight the importance and elements of news writing. **(06)**